D	E
Column 1	**Column 2**
#N/A	#N/A
0.333333	0.333333
0	0.333333
0	0.333333
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
#N/A	#N/A

Figure 346: Calculated moving averages

Tip

For more information on the moving average, refer to the corresponding Wikipedia article at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moving_average.

Regression tool

The Regression tool analyzes the relationship in a data set between one or more independent variables and a dependent variable. Select **Data > Statistics > Regression** on the Menu bar to access the Regression dialog (Figure 347).

Independent variable(s) (X) range
Specifies the cell range containing the independent variables in the source data.

Dependent variable (Y) range
Specifies the cell range containing the dependent variable in the source data.

Both X and Y ranges have labels
Specifies whether the ranges above include data labels.

Results to
Specifies the top left cell of the results area. When you run the tool, it will generate the regression analysis table starting at this cell.

Columns / Rows
Specifies whether the data to be analyzed is organized in columns or rows.

Linear Regression
Select this option to use linear regression. Linear regression finds a straight line in the form of `y = (a * x) + b` that best fits the data, where `a` is the slope and `b` is the intercept.

Logarithmic Regression
Select this option to use logarithmic regression. Logarithmic regression finds a logarithmic curve in the form of `y = (a * ln(x)) + b` that best fits the data, where `a` is the slope, `b` is the intercept and `ln(x)` is the natural logarithm of `x`.

Power Regression
Select this option to use power regression. Power regression finds a power curve in the form of `y = (a * x) ^ b` that best fits the data, where `a` is the coefficient and `b` is the exponent.